THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 836. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3ac 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
2ac 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.
7an 727 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have to-day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port.

G. A. MONRO.
Hong name—成安 *Ong Shing.*
Office on the premises of Messrs. W. Watson & Co.
7au 728 Shanghai, July 7th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. E. G. BUISSONNET in our firm ceased on the 31st May last

BUISSONNET & Co.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of CHARTRON & MONNIER, and under the management of Mr. A. NACHTSHEIM, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration

CHARTRON & MONNIER.
20jy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON RINGER, under the style and Firm of DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
18au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1 66

NOTICE.—Mr. CÉSAR CHNEPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm

W. REMÉ & Co.
2au 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents*

ROBT. SCHIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI

Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. FIEZ & Co.
1au 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.
31se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S ODELL is our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ja 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT HOUDSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANSOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

HOUSE TO LET.

CHEFOO.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. Furnished House to let for the Autumn or Winter months. This house is Foreign built, pleasantly situated, and consists of 6 rooms, bath room and dressing room,—together with out-houses, including stable and cow-house.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. WILSON CORNABE & Co.—Chefoo.

4au 291 Chefoo, 20th July, 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechiatin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 326 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.—JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (MESSRS. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (MESSRS. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, & London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
THAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun, Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENIS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Goods and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are *also authorized to insure Ships* in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORF'S

ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 25th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandize,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to
Messrs. REES, GLANMORF & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—HAYES, HENDY & Co., 70, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 704 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with tne Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 1s 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A. PEACOCK"

Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 10s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c. The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SENT by mistake to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation Peking, six cases marked in English 1 to 6 D. S. Tientsin, and in Chinese, five cases—

厚敦記裕 and one case 大成

The owner can have them on describing his property and paying expenses.

ase 370 Peking, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI, *August 1st*, 1866.

THE following Sailing Directions and Instructions for entering the Liau River have been prepared by Commander TOWNSHEND, U.S.S. "*Wachusett*" and are published for general information. The Chart which after a careful Survey has been drawn by direction of the same Officer, will shortly be lithographed and issued to the Public who cannot fail to appreciate the great benefit conferred by Commander TOWNSHEND and the Officers of the "*Wachusett*" upon all persons interested in the Trade of the Port of Newchwang.

G. H. FITZROY,
Acting Inspector General,
Chinese Maritime Customs.

NEWCHWANG.

Sailing Directions and Instructions for entering the Liau River.

BUOYS.

Two Buoys furnished by the Imperial Maritime Customs, have been securely moored upon the Bar, by the *Wachusett*. They are substantial iron Nun-buoys, of 6 feet transverse diameter, and are surmounted by rectangular flags of sheet iron. The Outer, or Entrance Buoy is in 3 fathoms water at low tide. Its upper cone is painted Black and White in vertical stripes, as is its flag; its lower cone is painted Red.

The Inner or Upper Buoy is in 2 fathoms water, and including its flag, is wholly painted Black. It bears N.E. by E. ½ E., distant 2¼ Miles from the Entrance Buoy. In the Autumn, before the ice forms, Spar Buoys will be substituted for the Iron Buoys. The latter will be replaced in the spring.

The Entrance Buoy is distinctly visible to the naked eye, 3 or 4 miles distant; and Ships will find good anchorage a couple of cable lengths to the wonstward of it, on any bearing from it between N.N.W. and S. by W.

CROSSING THE BAR.

When entering, at slack-water of the flood, pass the Entrance Buoy about 100 yards distant on your Starboard hand. Steer N. E. by E. ½ E. passing the Upper Buoy at 300 yards distant on your Port hand, and stand on until you have brought the latter Buoy to bear W. S. W. ½ W. about 9 cables lengths (1,800 yards) distant. Thence a N. E. course for about one mile will bring you to the "Deep Hole" (between the fishing stakes), where you will find good and secure anchorage in 6½ fathoms.

On the Bar the Flood-tide sets about N. by E.—the Ebb-tide about S. by W., with velocities varying from 2 to 4 knots. The intelligent Shipmaster, with this knowledge, will be able to steer so as to make good the courses above given. When on the Bar—to avoid the Middle Ground, do not bring the Upper Buoy to bear to the Northward of N. E. ½ N.; and to avoid the dangerous Spit on the Western Bank, do not bring the Upper Buoy to bear to the Eastward of E.N.E. When above the Upper Buoy, to avoid another projection from the Western Bank, do not bring that Buoy to bear to the Southward of S. W. by W. ½ W., until your distance from it exceeds 1½ miles. The Western Bank is quite steep-to;—the Eastern Bank shoals more gradually.

Spring Tides occur about two days after full and change. At these, 4 fathoms can be carried over the Bar. Occasionally, the rise is only 5 feet. The ordinary rise is about 11 feet. The Morning tides are least to be depended on as the rise is then comparatively small. There is usually a fall of from 1 to 2 feet before the Ebb current sets out on the surface,—and a corresponding rise before the Flood current sets in. Amid such irregular tidal variations, the judicious Shipmaster will have recourse to a Pilot.

UP THE RIVER.

From the "Deep Hole," the English Admiralty Chart of the "Liau River," and a careful use of the Lead, will enable you to reach Yingtze. Feel your way along the Eastern Bank, until you reach the Flag-staff Beacon; then strike across towards the Point on the Western Shore, and—still guided by the Lead—follow that shore around the Bend, until you are well above the Eastern Point; when you can stand for the anchorage off the Town.

Competent Pilots will be found cruising off the Bar—frequently as far to the Southward as the Bittern Shoal.

True Copy,

tf A. MACPHERSON,
371 *Commissioner of Customs.*

NOTIFICATION.

By direction of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, Three Regulations are published below for the Registration of Mortgages, the Registration of Bills of Sale, and the Registration of Companies in China. The Regulations for the Registration of Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been approved by Her Majesty's Government. The Regulation affecting Registration of Companies, will equally with the others take effect until the further pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be made known.

THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
Secy. of Legation.

Peking, 11th July, 1866.

I. REGULATION.

(*"China and Japan Order in Council," 1865, Section VII., Clause 85.*)

All mortgage of lands and houses, legal or equitable, must be registered at the Consulate of the district in which the property is situated, within fourteen days of the date of the execution of the deed.

If such mortgage is made in any Consular district in China other than that in which the property is situated, then the same must be registered within such Consular district within fourteen days of the execution of the deed, and within two months of such execution in the Consulate of the district wherein the property is situated.

If such deed is executed in Hongkong then the same must be registered within such Consular district as aforesaid within two months of such execution; and if the deed be executed elsewhere than in China, Japan, or Hongkong, then the same must be registered at the Consulate of the district within which the property is situated, within six months of such execution; otherwise such Mortgage Deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of such deed.

On every registration a fee of five dollars will be payable, and on every inspection of books of registry, a fee of one shilling.

II. REGULATION.

(*"China and Japan order in Council," 1865, Section VII. Clause 85.*)

For preventing frauds on creditors, notice is hereby given that all Bills of Sale, and every Schedule or Inventory annexed thereto or referred to therein must within 21 days after the making thereof be filed in the Supreme Court or in the Consular Court of the District in which the property mentioned in such Bill of Sale is situated, together with an affidavit of the time when the same was made, and a description of the residence and occupation of the person making it, and of every attesting witness; and any defeazance, condition, or declaration of trust, to which such Bill of Sale is subject, must be written in the body of it, or annexed thereto.

The fee payable on the filing of such Bill of sale shall be one dollar, and for the affidavit also one dollar.

III. REGULATION.

Affecting Co-Partnerships, the members of which are unknown, or which carry on trade by Agents.

Whereas in some cases business is or may be carried on in Shanghai and elsewhere in China by persons in co-partnership, or by one individual or more assuming the style of a co-partnership, or acting as agent or agents for a co-partnership, and in some of those cases the members of such co-partnership, or some of them, are not only absent from the place where such co-partnership business is carried on, but their names are or may be unknown; Be it therefore enacted and ordained. That (in order to prevent any failure of justice in such cases) every

Co-partnerships all of whose members are not known.

such co-partnership, and the several members thereof, or the persons or person having carried, or carrying on business under the style of any

Such co-partnerships may be sued in the name of any one member or agent.

such co-partnership, may be sued in any action at law in the name or names of any one or more of the members of such co-partnership on behalf of all the members comprising the same, or in the name or names of any such agent or agents for and on behalf of such co-partnership, so as that, in all cases wherein but for this regulation it would have been necessary to mention the names of all the members comprising such co-partnership, it shall be sufficient to mention the name or names of such one or more member or members only, or of such agent or agents on behalf of such co-partnership.

And be it ordered. That every judgment obtained or made in any such action as last aforesaid, shall have the same effect and operation upon the person and property both real and personal of such co-partnership, and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such co-partnership had been actually and in fact a defendant in the action, and every such judgment or order may be enforced against all such property as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Judgment against such defendant to operate against the co-partnership.

Provided always and be it ordered. That in every summons and other writ issued, and declaration or other pleading filed, on behalf of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of the two preceeding sections, the style or firm of the co-partnership shall be specified, and it shall distinctly appear, that the Defendant or Defendants sued is or are so sued for and on behalf of such Co-partnership: and provided also, that no Agent sued on behalf of any such Co-partnership shall by reason only of his being so sued, be incompetent as a Witness in the action on behalf either of the Plaintiff or the Co-partnership, or be liable in person or property to any judgment obtained in such action.

Accent not to be incompetent as Witness.

And (for supplying a more full and effectual remedy in this behalf) in all cases in which there are Joint Contractors, one or more of whom shall be absent from the place wherein the contract was made, or where the cause of action arising out the contract arose—Be it ordered, That no plea in abatement shall hereafter be received on behalf of any Defendant in any action in respect of the non-joinder therein of any person alleged to have been a joint contractor with such defendant, unless it be expressly alleged in such plea, that the person not joined, is then resident at some place within the Consular district wherein the trade of the Co-partnership is carried on, or where the cause of action arose.

Pleas in abatement.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	July	7	Hankow,.....	Aug.	1
Hongkong,.....	„	31	Nagasaki,.....	July	21
Tientsin,.....	„	29	Yokahama,.....	„	28

Latest dates in England, from China.—

Hongkong,.....	Apr. 28	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	„ 22	June 11th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending Aug. 3rd, 1866.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
July—	*New.*—*Tls.*	*Old.*—*Tls.*	*New.*—*Tls.*	*Old.*—*Tls.*
28,—	595 a 600	600 a 605	450 a 457	454 a 463
30,—	640 a 645	660 ..	464 a 463	462 a 468
31,—	633 ..	655 ..	447 a 450	470 a 475
Aug.				
1,—	635 a 640	655 a 660	450 a 455	475 ..
2,—	625	650 a 655	448 a 452	460 a 465
3,—	640	655 ..	445	460 ..

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 1st instant, Mr. WILHELM PREISWERK of Basel Switzerland.

At Shanghai, on 3rd inst., J. H. WALKINSHAW, of heat apoplexy, aged 26 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the old Cemetery this evening at six o'clock.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 3rd, "Express," (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.—August 4th, "Tun Shi," (Br. str.), Bound, for Hankow; "Japan" (Pru. bq.), Bomheck, for Tamsui; "Nelly," (Br. bq.), Simpson, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ying-tze-fei*, from Tientsin, Mr. and Miss Frere. Messrs. Abramoff, Spahn and Grant. Per *Ganges* from Hongkong.—Mr. Jackson. Per "Kiungse," from Ningpo, Rev. J. D. Lambuth. Messrs. Tottenburn, Prus. Consul, Abby, Hay, D. A. Crombie, and the Pres. Marshall. Per S. S. "Nepaul" from Yokohama, Lieut. Harris Messrs. Nicholson, Broadbent and servant, Black and servant, Harvey and servant, Newby, Young, Garratt, and 8 Chinese. Per steamer *Nanzing*, from Tientsin: Messrs. Mouat, Andrews, and 50 Chinese Per ship *Wild Deer*, from London, Mrs. McClatchie, Family and Servant.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges* with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday, the 6th instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th June, due in Hongkong on the 6th Aug., and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th Aug., per *Aden*.

THE French Mail of July 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Aug., and here on the 5th of Sept. It arrived last year on the 2nd of Sept., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*; Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1866.

THE decision by the Chief judge at Hongkong, ordering the Agra Bank to pay the value of its notes held by the plaintiff, affords a precedent which local creditors are likely to follow up vigorously. Unless the manager follow the example of the Commercial Bank, and remit his funds out of harm's way to another branch, every holder of Agra Bank notes in Hongkong will of course insist on their value being paid him. Payment would of course be deferred in case of the threatened appeal; but the Bank would still have to lodge security for the amount claimed, so that the money would always be available, if the decision of the local court were upheld. The interesting question arises, whether the same rule which has been laid down in Hongkong would not hold equally good in Shanghai, in the case of both the suspended banks. The threat of throwing its affairs into bankruptcy has been held, out, to deter creditors from prosecuting their claims against the Commercial Bank and, so far as Shanghai is concerned, successfully, no creditor having attempted to press a claim; but the judgment in the Agra Bank case denies the power of a local agent to take this step. The appeal to the Companies' Act of 1862 was likewise rejected, on the ground that English acts were not applicable to the Hongkong colony. It is at least open to question whether the same reasons could not hold good in Shanghai as in Hongkong, and whether creditors here, pursuing their claims against either of the suspended banks, might not gain a similar judgment. Under instructions from home, a public request has been addressed to all creditors of the Commercial Bank in China, to send their claims to the official liquidator in London by a certain date, and to prove them by their solicitors before the Master of the Rolls. The process is tedious and troublesome, and as we are assured that the assets in the local branch are so far in excess of the liabilities, it would be satisfactory if means could be found to induce payment of at least a portion of the latter on the spot. The holder of twenty or thirty taels in Commercial or Agra Bank notes will think the trouble of proving his claim, and the expense of employing a solicitor in England for the purpose, greater than the result to be attained warrants, whereas he would regard with considerable satisfaction an exchange of paper for ayee effected on the spot. The question naturally suggests itself why the gentlemen who have been requested by the official liquidator to realize the assets of the bank in Shanghai, should not also have been empowered to receive claims against it; and at a meeting of creditors held in Hongkong, a resolution was passed that the official liquidator be requested to allow this course. A general inclination to escape to the verandah, however, appears to have prevented a large number of creditors from voting, and Mr. Pollard declared himself unable to act on the expressed wish of the few who exerted themselves to hold up their hands. It seems hardly likely, however, that the matter will be allowed to drop, after Mr. Pollard's strong expression of opinion that such an application would be successful, so we may still look for some action of the kind indicated. It is worthy the consideration of Shanghai creditors, whether they should not adopt similar steps. As was urged at Hongkong, it is in the interest of all concerned that the winding up of the Bank's affairs should be conducted as speedily and economically as possible, and these results are certainly more likely to be attained by a local settlement, than by compelling creditors to adopt the tiresome and expensive process of proving their debts in England.

THE announcement of an insurrection among the Polish prisoners in Siberia, realises a danger to which Russia has long been considered imminently liable, and which was greatly aggravated by the immense numbers of political prisoners banished to its wilds after the conclusion of the last Polish insurrection. Even before that time, we have heard it remarked by Russian officers that there was talent enough in Siberia to overthrow the empire; and they no doubt were right in the assertion. The commission of a political crime generally implies a certain amount of ability and courage in the perpetrator, and Siberia is a colony of political prisoners. The Polish insurgents were transported thither by thousands in 1864, alike men who had taken a prominent lead in the struggle, and those whose only crime was to have borne arms against their oppressors. The heads to plan and the arms to execute are, then, both available, and it is not surprising that a concerted effort should be made to recover liberty. The outbreak commenced, we are told, about 17 versts from a town called Posolski, on the shore of lake Baikal, where 3,000 Poles were in arms. The local authorities sent out their available troops, together with some artillery, to oppose them, and a battle ensued, in which, our information briefly states, two Russian colonels were killed. It is evident, however, that success must have favoured the insurgents, as by the latest accounts they were still marching on Posolski, the troops having failed to arrest their progress.

This, however, does not appear to be the only rising, as the great dread of the military authorities is stated to be, lest they should be unable to prevent a junction with a second body of insurgents, only a few versts off, which was marching to join the former. There are only few troops in the neighbourhood, and before reinforcements can be procured from distant stations, the insurgents, having once contrived to assemble in force, may have been able to overpower the local authorities. The wildness of the country and the difficulty of communication, however, is nearly as unfavourable to one as the other party. It involves the distribution of troops over a wide expanse whence it is difficult to concentrate them rapidly in time of need; but still greater difficulty must be experienced by the scattered prisoners in making their way to any given point. Their object is said to be to cross the Mongolian frontier; and to prevent their accomplishing their object, the Russian Commissary has requested the Chinese to furnish a body of Mongol cavalry to patrol and guard the passes. Whether or not this request has been complied with, we do not learn, but the necessity for recurring to such aid, confirms the report of the weakness of the force at the disposal of the Russian authorities, and their apprehension as to the result of the movement. What the prospects of the insurgents may be, at this distance and with so meagre information, it is impossible to judge. The statement that they are anxious to escape into Mongolia, does not indicate that they entertain any hope of converting this partial rising into a successful insurrection on a larger scale; though that would appear to be their only chance of success; for what object they hope to attain by passing into Chinese Tartary, it is difficult to conceive. In which direction soever they turn, insuperable difficulties appear to oppose them. If they cross into Mongolia, they can hardly expect to be received with open arms and proffers of assistance by the Chinese. Yet, if the latter are hostile, what remains to them unless it be the chimerical prospect of reaching the only soil in Asia where they could hope a welcome—that of India? Turning to the west, a march of 2,000 miles through a country garrisoned at intervals by Russian troops, however few, would only bring them to a coast commanded by a Russian fleet. However formidable therefore the insurrection may be locally, and whatever may be the chance of its spreading to other districts, there seems no hope of that escape which the Poles now in arms are said to contemplate.

WE have just received another valuable contribution to the statistics of foreign trade at the open ports of China, and to our knowledge both of its progress and prospects, in the Reports for April, May and June furnished by the several Commissioners of Customs and published by order of the Inspector General. We cannot help regarding this department of its labours as a source of the greatest benefit to the foreign merchant, equal almost in value to the general protection afforded to his operations by the institution, under its present constitution. In looking at the general results afforded by these reports we find, as might be anticipated, that the foreign trade generally has reflected strongly the influences brought to bear on it through the critical condition of the commercial world at home. Necessity of realizing has affected prejudicially the sales of imports, as regards the interests of the importer, and the tightness of the money market; and diminished facilities afforded by the banks, have seriously limited transactions in produce for export. This latter disability, however, is only to be regarded as a temporary one, and likely to lead to the establishment of trade on the healthier basis of capital. Many of the worst features of foreign trade in China, and much of its speculative character, has been entirely due to the excessive preponderance of operations conducted wholly on credit unsecured by capital.

In Shanghai, during the three months of April, May and June, one of the most noticeable facts is the great increase of shipping towards the end of the quarter. In April, the number of foreign sailing ships in port was, 22; in May, 32; and in June, 70. This increase is to be referred to the tonnage collected for the export of the new season's tea; but the insignificant number in April shews a terrible falling off from the same month of any previous year. Of imports, the increase is most marked in the case of Grey Shirtings. This year, during the second quarter, they amounted to 493,959 pieces against 171,792 in the corresponding quarter of last year, or an excess of 322,167 pieces. It is pleasing to observe also that the import of woollen goods generally, shews a steady improvement; we have already stated our views strongly as to the probability of China becoming our best customer for this class of goods. As a rule, in the import of articles of luxury, however, a falling off is to be remarked. Coal, particulary English, is ceasing to maintain the position of former periods as compared with Australian. Rice imports declare remarkably the uncertain nature of the demand. During the second quarter of 1865 the amount was peculs 212,226; in the same quarter of 1866 it was only peculs 180. The foreign trade of Ningpo seems to languish irremediably, probably from its vicinity to the great commercial centre, Shanghai. There has been a marked falling off in the amount of foreign shipping. The only notable increase in imports is observed in cotton piece goods, which have exceeded last year's corresponding quarter by 24,000 pieces. The supply of rice has been very precarious, and the demand, being dependent on the prospects of the local crop, extremely fluctuating.

During the earlier part of the period embraced in the Reports, business has been very dull in Foochow, in anticipation of the opening of the tea season. Opium constituted almost the only import. The increased export of wood from this port in foreign bottoms is still noted. In May, the tea market, which of course engrossed all the business, opened with prices in excess of last year's, notwithstanding news of the commercial distress at home. The first arrival of the new season Congous was from Sa-yuno on the 10th of May, and subsequently from Yung-how. Detention of the boats at Kienning-foo by local disturbances in its neighbourhood, prevented the Kiu-yong and Saey-kut teas from keeping their usual place as first arrivals. On the 25th May, the market opened with the purchase of 13 chops of the latter, at from Tls. 37½ to 38 per pecul, being 5 to 6 Tls. in excess of opening prices of last year. This high range was due to the desire to dispatch the first clippers of the season, of which the Fiery Cross, Ariel, Serica, and Taiping cleared on

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the 28th, and the Taiping on the 30th. Previous to the regular opening of the market, 2,868 chests of Congou and 200 half-chests of Oolong were shipped to Hongkong for transmission to England by the French Mail steamer of 23rd May,—a new feature in the trade. The total export of tea up to 30th June, is greatly in excess of same period of 1865. In the latter it amounted to peculs 20,985, in the former to peculs 152,211, being a difference of peculs 82,226, which was almost entirely effected by the June export. Imports are steadily on the increase, and in native hands. There has been, during the quarter, a large import of wheat from California, which is strong evidence of the wealth and luxury of the provinces to which this port is the avenue for foreign produce. The notoriously turbulent and independent character of the native population of Fokien, is still evidenced by the report of the over-recurring rising of the people against the forced and illegal exactions of their magistrates, with the occasional sack of a district city and slaughter of the offending officials. In one of its commercial relations to foreign trade, Foochow holds a position of special importance. Its export trade so greatly exceeds its consumption of foreign imports, as to necessitate a large and continual influx of dollars, to balance the operations of its trade. Formerly, this was the case even to a greater extent at the other points of the coast where foreign trade was conducted, until the balance was turned in the other direction by an increased import of foreign goods, which, in the infancy of the trade, were almost intirely represented by opium. During the quarter ended 30th June 1866, $4,302,920 were imported, principally for tea purchases, while only $ 149,075 were exported, leaving a balance in favour of Foochow of $ 4,153,845. It is to be hoped for the interests of foreign trade at this port, that the demand for foreign imports will increase in the extensive and wealthy country supplied through Foochow, and soon restore a healthier balance to its trade. We regret that want of space compels us to defer a review of the Trade Reports of the other ports, which are full of interest.

Summary of the Week.

Minutes of a meeting of shareholders in the Recreation Fund will be found in another column, together with a letter from the shareholders in the Club, coolly informing the Recreation Committee that they have no disposable funds to meet the call made upon them for payment of Tls. 10,000 out of the sum advanced to them on mortgage of the Club building, and that it is therefore unnecessary to pass an order upon them for that amount. The Committee, under these circumstances, naturally remark that it is useless for the present to discuss the merits of the various claims which have made upon them for aid to objects of recreation. In our issue of the 21st ultimo, we published minutes of the proceedings at a meeting of treaty consuls, at which the mode of suing the Municipal Council recommended as most desirable was that it should be amenable before the national representative of any aggrieved resident. We to-day give a memorandum by the members of Council who, with one exception, concur in the view expressed by us at the time, that the Council, being a cosmopolitan body, should be sued before a cosmopolitan tribunal, which a board of foreign consuls would constitute. In another column will be found the annual report by the Secretary to the Shanghai Rangers. It will be seen that it alludes to a difficulty experienced equally in the Rifles—deficient attendance at drill; but it is to be hoped, as suggested in the report, that the cold weather will both bring an increase to the numbers of the corps, and in the attendance on parade. The accounts show a total receipt of Tls. 2,597, for Tls. 1,350 of which the corps is indebted to its smut urs. The expenditure during the year amounted to Tls. 2,221, of which Tls. 474 were contributed to the Ladies' bazaar fund.

The *Gauges* reports having found the barque *Boa Ventura* a short distance from Hongkong flying signals of distress, having been plundered by pirates of every valuable. The latter had threatened to murder the crew if any resistance were offered, and the menace had the desired effect of enabling them to take their prize quietly. They remained on board about four hours, stripped her and towed her close in shore where the *Gauges* found her. The Captain was severely wounded.

We learn from Chinkiang that another engagement has taken place between the rebels and the salt districts and the Viceroy's troops, in which the former were defeated.

Our Canton correspondent informs us that an expedition is likely to start for the Corea, to avenge the attack on the French missionaries there, early in September. The advantages anticipated from opening up this little-known country are very great, as it is reported to be rich in mineral resources. The Chinese at Tung-chow-foo have made an attack in the American missionaries at that place and broken the tombstones placed over the graves of deceased members of the mission. Compensation, and the punishment of the offenders, will of course be exacted.

Hankow letters state that the river has risen eight inches above the highest point reached last year, and was still rising. A few inches more will completely cover the bund.

The steamer *Nepaul* arrived on Wednesday from Yokohama, with papers to the 27th ultimo, which however contain little news of interest. The reported accomodation between Chosiu and the Tycoon is again denied, and war is again spoken of as inevitable.

Macao.

From the following paragraph extracted from the *Evening Mail*, it will be seen that Mr. Pedro Loureiro was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fifteen years banishment, by the lay members of the Court which tried him, in opposition to the opinion of the judge. He has the right of appeal to Portugal, which he will no doubt exercise.

We learn that the trial, Dent & Co. *versus* Pedro Loureiro, which has just concluded at Macao, lasted three days, commencing Monday the 23rd and ending on the 25th instant.

The Attorney General for Macao stated in his speech that he opined there was not sufficient evidence to prove an abuse of Confidence and Falsification of Dent & Co.'s Books, but the Junta de Justiça sentenced the accused to six months imprisonment, and transportation or banishment to one of the Portuguese Colonies, on the West Coast of Africa for 15 years. In this sentence, signed by all the 7 members of the Junta, (six of whom are laymen) the Judge signed himself as overruled, declaring that he agreed with the Attorney General that there was not sufficient evidence to condemn the accused. As known, the accused has the right of appealing to the Supreme Tribunal at Lisbon, which is composed of Judges. It is possible that he may obtain leave for a new trial.

The Junta was composed of :—

H. E. The Governor.
The Procurador.
The Judge.
The Military Commandant.
The Vice-President of the Senate.
Two Members of do.

The Attorney General of Macao, Dr. Tavora, was the prosecutor.

The Trans-Mongolian Telegraph.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Trans-Mongolian line of telegraph yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jackson announced that the total receipts on account of the line during the four months it has been working had been Tls. 2,481; of which sum Tls. 800 remained in hand.

Mr. Grant explained that his object in coming to Shanghai was to ascertain the wishes of subscribers in regard to carrying on the undertaking. He had been put to great inconvenience from want of funds at various times, and it was but fair, if they resolved to continue, that he should have a reserved fund at his disposal. If they preferred to give up the affair, however, he should be most happy to take it over and pay back the subscribed capital with interest, if time were allowed him.

Mr. Jackson thought the latter would probably be the best course, and did not imagine any interest would be required. For himself he would be satisfied to get his money back and to have been a means of starting so important an undertaking.

In reply to various enquiries, Mr. Grant said it would depend on the amount of support he received how soon he could pay back the capital; probably at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per annum. He could not give an exact estimate of the monthly expences, because he worked a good deal by contract. They had 280 horses and 40 employés who performed the service for a portion of the distance. The remainder was worked by couriers. The expenses came to exactly the sum he had estimated, Tls. 10,000 a year. The cost of a telegram from Kiachta to London was 7 roubles. He could not promise to give telegrams in the winter from Chefoo, unless he could be sure that there would be a steamer leaving that port on any certain days.

A proposition by Mr. Preston was now laid before the meeting.

That, as the season is now so far advanced, the subscribers continue the line as at present, *determining* at the end of November whether the line be then continued or not.

This however fell to the ground for want of a seconder, and Mr. Paonst proposed and Mr. Heinsen seconded.

That the subscribers agree to hand over the line to Mr. C. M. Grant, Mr. Grant undertaking to repay the original capital of Tls. 6,000 within three years, by yearly instalments of Tls. 2,000.

Mr. Broadbent wanted to know what guarantee Mr. Grant offered for repayment.

Mr. Jackson presumed the undertaking was the guarantee. There was no stock except Tls 1,000 worth of horses.

Mr. Grant would be happy that the books of the Shanghai agency should be open to inspection by the subscribers at any time.

Mr. Probst's resolution was then carried, and Mr. Broadbent proposed and Mr. Overweg seconded.

That Mr. Jackson be hereby empowered to hand over the present cash balance to Mr. C. M. Grant.

Some enquiry having been made us to the mode in which the Tls. 6,000 had been expended, Mr. Grant explained several of the principal items; namely Tls. 1,000 his own salary, Tls. 1,000 in stock, Tls. 3,000 in contracts, &c., &c.

Mr. Broadbent's resolution was then also carried, and Mr. Probst proposed and Mr. Broadbent seconded.

That the Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank be requested to receive the yearly instalments from Mr. Grant on behalf of the subscribers, and to distribute the same amongst them.

This was carried, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Shanghai Recreation Fund.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee, held at Pang-whan, on Tuesday, the 24th July, at 4 a.m.

Present.—E. F. Duncanson, J. P. Tate, A. A. Hayes, E. J. Hogg, and A. J. How.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Secretary stated that he had made repeated application to the Shanghai Club for the interest due, but had not been able to obtain payment, and it was resolved that notice should be given to the effect that the Tls. 10,000 applied for on the 31st July would be punctually required.

Letters were read to and from the Cricket Club, confirmatory of the proposal to let them the present ground on a ten years lease, at a rental of Tls. 300 per annum from the 1st January 1867; and it was resolved that the payments from the Base Ball Club and the Rowing Club should be based on a similarly favored scale.

A letter was read from Mr. Consul Winchester, covering a despatch from the Chinchien, suggesting that an additional 25 taels per mow should be paid to the original Chinese owners of the ground in the centre of the Race Course, in consideration of an absolute Title Deed with power to sell or to use without any restriction, as at present provided; but it was decided that the finances of the Fund rendered this impracticable, even if desirable.

It was ordered that notice should be given to the Cricket Club respecting the Pavilion now in course of erection on the ground, about which no notice had been given by them to this Committee.

Schemes for the absorption of the Fund were then laid upon the table and discussed, these being from :—

1. Augustus Fisher on behalf of the Shanghai Racquet Club for Tls. 4,000, to carry interest at 8 per cent per annum.
2. T. T. Cooper on behalf of the Bubbling Well Road Committee, for a grant of Tls. 1,100 to free them from debt.
3. T. T. Cooper on behalf of the "Society for the preservation of Game," for a grant of Tls. 1,000 to be expended in the importation from England of 500 partridges.
4. E. J. Hogg on behalf of a Company to be formed for the erection of a Theatre; as yet however an unmatured scheme.
5. The Municipal Council for a grant of Tls. 8,000 for the completion of the Public Garden on the flat opposite the Consulate.
6. The Woosung Road Committee for a grant of about Tls. 3,500 to free them from debt.

In the consideration of all these schemes, amongst which the Theatre appeared to gain greater favor and attention, the probability of obtaining payment of the Club loan, necessarily took especial prominence, and it was thought premature to discuss them further, until some reliable assurances on that point were received.

For similar reasons, it was thought unnecessary for the present to call a meeting of the shareholders, until some settlement with the Club had been arrived at.

A. J. How,
Hon. Secretary.

The Committee of the Recreation Fund desire us to publish the following letter addressed to them by the Shanghai Club, as the shareholders will then have before them complete particulars of all proceedings up to this date. The coolness with which the claim of the Recreation Fund is ignored, would be amusing, if it did not merit a stronger term. Notice was given the Club shareholders on the 22nd April that, in accordance with the the shareholders' resolution, Tls. 10,000 would have to be repaid on the 31st July; but they have let that go by in silence until the present, and now they seem to display entire disregard of the necessities which the Recreation Fund has for the money in question.

Shanghai, 27th July, 1866.

A. J. How, Esq.,
Hony. Secy., Recreation Fund Committee.

Sir,—Your letters dated 23rd and 25th instant, I laid before the Committee last night, when I was instructed to inform you that the interest due to 31st December last, amounting to Tls. 1,695 only will be paid on the first week in August. The compound interest which you claim on the above sum the Committee object to pay. The interest due from 1st January to 30th June last, amounting to Tls. 1,305, will be paid in the first week in September. I also have been instructed to inform you that the Committee regret to say that they are not in a position at present to pay Tls. 10,000, and that it is unnecessary to pass an order for that sum through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jno. C. Abell,
Actg. Secy.

Correspondence between the Municipal Council and the Treaty Consuls.

General No. 424.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th July, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Board of Foreign Consuls, a Memorandum setting forth the views of the Municipal Council in respect of the matter of their being sued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. Keswick,
Chairman.

G. F. Seward, Esq., *Senior Consul.*

The memorandum embodies the views of all the members of the Council, with the exception of myself. I prefer the plan proposed by Mr. Seward at the meeting of Consuls.

A. A. Hayes, Jr.

Shanghai, July 26th, 1866.

Memorandum.

The members of the Municipal Council have carefully considered the proposed Regulation drawn up by the Board of Consuls, providing for the suing of the Municipal Council, and they regret that they cannot quite approve of it. The members of Council recognize the difficulties which beset a question involving so many national interests, and understand how the plan suggested would meet some of them, but it appears to the Council that, in the general interests of the foreign settlement, it would be well to have one Court, so as to avoid decisions on almost identical questions being given at variance one with the other. The Council would suggest the creation of a Court of Consuls for the hearing of causes, the Senior Consul to be President, and to sit with three Consuls as Assessors, and from the decision of this Court, an appeal should exist to the Ministers of the Treaty powers at Peking. The Council conceive there would be no waiving of any right by the respective Governments adopting such a plan, inasmuch as the plaintiff at present has to appear in the Court of the Defendant and seeing that the Council is of no nationality and is simply a cosmopolitan body, its members are of opinion that it might be cited most justly before such a tribunal.

The Council do not wish to do more than intimate to the Consuls the plan which appears to them the best calculated to promote uniformity of decisions, and do justice to all, leaving to the respective Governments, the details of the scheme and their necessary elaboration.

I approve, A. J. How.
" E. Iveson.
" Ed. Duncanson.
" Wm Probst.
" J. C. Coutts.
I am compelled to dissent, A. A. Hayes, Jr.

The Agra Bank Note Case.

The *Hongkong Mercury* gives the judgment of the Court in the case *F. dos Remedios & Agra & Masterman's Bank*, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the bank the value of certain of its notes which he held.

In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $130, being the amount due on four bank notes made by the Agra and Masterman's Bank, payable here, but which, as he alleges, he was unable to get cashed, in consequence of the Bank having closed.

After a careful consideration of the case, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for the amount claimed. On the part of the defendants, an attempt was made to show that they were not liable to the plaintiff, but Bank notes are to all intents and purposes money, and the holder of such notes is the person who, *as a rule*, is entitled to be paid the amount represented by them, although he may in some peculiar cases have an action also against the party from whom he received those notes. In this case the Bank is clearly liable to the plaintiff. It is, however, contended that the Bank had suspended payment, and by so doing has committed an act of bankruptcy, and therefore that the plaintiff must come in with the other creditors of the defendants and prove his debt in the ordinary way. It is, however, by no means clear that under our local law of bankruptcy, as regulated by Ordinance No. 6 of 1864 an incorporated company can become bankrupt; and were it perfectly settled that it could, still I do not see how a manager of a branch bank can by any act of his render the company, of which he is merely the agent, bankrupt.

Mr. Barnard, on behalf of the defendants, proposed to give in evidence a telegram which Mr. Anderson had received, announcing that the head bank in London had suspended payment. That, however, I refused to receive on two grounds—in the first place, because I know of no case in which such evidence has been allowed; and in the second place, the telegram did not purport to come direct from the Agra Bank in London, but from a firm in Galle. However, even if I had admitted it, I do not see in what respect my decision would have been different.

The fact that the Agra and Masterman's Bank has suspended payment is not likely to be now disputed; and it will of course be soon wound up under the provisions of the Company's Act (25 and 26 Vict. c. 89.) It does not, however, necessarily follow that it will be wound up in bankruptcy, and in any case the English Acts do not extend here.

The law affecting branches here of companies incorporated at home is in a complicated and unsatisfactory state, and demands grave consideration. There is one provision especially of the Company's Act, which, for the security of parties here and in other Colonies, should be rendered general; and that is sect. 182, by which banking companies issuing notes in the United Kingdom are subject to unlimited liability in respect of such issue. I think such unlimited liability should extend to every place where notes are issued, and then cases like the present one would not be brought before the Court. I give the plaintiff a decree for $130, and costs.

Mr. Barnard asked for leave to appeal, which was granted.

Commercial Bank Corporation. Meeting of Creditors.

(Hongkong Mercury.)

A meeting of creditors of the above Corporation was held at noon yesterday in the Bank's premises Queen's Road. The attendance, though not so numerous as that of the former meeting, was nevertheless fair.

It having been moved by Mr. G. Sharp, and seconded by Mr. J. Power.

Robt. S. Walker, Esq., took the Chair, and read the minutes of last meeting. Having remarked that the meeting was called to explain the position of the Corporation consequent on the legal proceedings recently taken, the Chairman then called upon

Mr. Pollard, Q.C., the Bank's counsel, who said—The ordinary winding-up order was obtained on the 23rd of May; and Mr. Williams Hopkins Holyland was appointed official Liquidator under that order on the 4th of June. That gentleman had granted powers of attorney to Mr. Cartwright and another (former officers of the Corporation), empowering them to act jointly or severally for him in the matter of the winding up. The former (Mr. Cartwright) now held that power, his appointment having been submitted to and approved of by the Master of the Rolls. He therefore comes amongst us fully empowered to act in everything regarding the Bank's branches in Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

From the advertisement which appeared in the local papers, you would observe that the result which was to have been expected has been decided on by the Official Liquidator; and creditors are asked to send home to prove their debts before a certain time. I admit that this matter has not been conducted in a very considerate or prudent manner on the part of the authorities of the Corporation at home; and that the winding up has been undertaken in the same way as it might have been had the Corporation had no branch beyond London. The creditors here object, and with good reason, to be compelled to send home to prove their debts, and incur the expense of granting powers of attorney; and they very naturally resent the troubles and delays thus necessitated before getting their money. It was therefore thought desirable to call a meeting, and to explain this position; and to show that you may, by united action, obtain something better—something which need not be opposed, so far as Mr. Cartwright is concerned, but which would be even urged upon the Court by the Official Liquidator. The powers delegated to Mr. Cartwright, and comprehended in ten closely-written folio pages here (which may be inspected by any one of you interested) are full enough to a certain point; but they stop just where the creditors would like them to begin. It was at once seen that, in the present position, the creditors must wait, as there was no local winding-up act in existence. It had been therefore resolved that the best thing for Mr. Cartwright to do, would be to proceed to Bombay, after making all necessary arrangements for his absence, and there to meet the liquidator (who will be winding-up the Branch there) and act in concert with him. Communication could be kept up between Bombay and London by means of the telegraph, and such a course would be much better than if Mr. Cartwright remained here. Any resolutions come to in Bombay affecting the shareholders, would of course be transmitted here, and an immense saving of time gained. Mr. Cartwright has full power to collect the assets of the Corporation, but he has no power to pay. If an order, however, were granted by the Court of Chancery empowering to pay, it would not be objected to by the liquidator, and agreed to mutually by all parties. I shall therefore strongly advise the Official Liquidator to accede to this proposal—that an application be made, on behalf of the creditors and shareholders, to the Court of Chancery in London, to enable them to wind up here. This would save all the roundabout and troublesome proceedings resulting from having to wind up at home. And further to ask the Court of Chancery to authorise the Liquidator to pay *pro rata* some or all of the local creditors of this branch. This would save much expense and delay; and as to expense, it ought to be borne in mind that not only is there the expense of documents, power of attorney, &c., but there would be questions continually arising regarding sterling and dollars, interest, and so forth. An order might, and I think would, be obtained by common and united action on the part of the creditors here, because it is the interest of both shareholders and creditors to save all unnecessary expenses. I would suggest that one or two of the larger creditors should apply to the Court of Chancery in London in the name of the body of creditors; and I am sure their request will be granted both by the Liquidator and by the Court.

Mr. Cartwright said the Official Liquidator never knew the peculiar circumstances in which the Branch here was placed—neither have these exceptional circumstances been brought before the Master of the Rolls. If such were made known to the Court, the application would most likely be granted at once. In short, by united action you *might* get leave to prove your debts here in Hongkong, and further have your claims audited also.

I think it only right to say that, as regards the resolution passed at the last meeting—"That in the event of any creditor taking legal proceedings against the Bank, seeking priority of payment, the Agent and legal adviser of the Bank be requested to take such steps as may be necessary for preserving the assets of the Bank for the general body of the creditors"—every step was taken, and everything done that could be done, to resist the attempt to force the Bank into Bankruptcy. The money was removed, and is now under the care of the Official Liquidator, who now holds everything belonging to the Corporation. I hope that you will approve of those suggestions made in the short statement of the position of affairs, and that you will be able then to prove your debts and receive your money.

In reply to a creditor, Mr. Pollard said that he was afraid that notes would require to be sent home for proof, previous to such a claim being admitted. The master of the Rolls would not take anything for granted.

A Creditor:—Could not duplicates be sent home?

Mr. Pollard:—No officer of the Corporation has power now to sign any such document.

Another Creditor:—I bought a bill about a fortnight before the Bank suspended; when it is dishonoured, will it be returned? how and where will it be proved?

Mr. Pollard:—Whether it be returned or not will depend upon your agent—you will have the option either of proving it here or at home.

In reply to Mr. Power, Mr. Pollard said, supposing the application were refused, no time would be lost in the liquidation.

In reply to Mr. Greig, the learned counsel said that the affairs of the winding-up would suffer nothing here while Mr. Cartwright was absent in Bombay.

A Creditor:—Would not any other opportunity be given for other creditors to support any resolution which might now be come to? I speak for a number of creditors who could not be present to-day.

Mr. Pollard said that was for the creditors to decide; but it might cause unnecessary delay. What was to be done should be done speedily.

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Mr. Sharp:—Will there be any money here?
Mr. Pollard:—The Official Liquidator can draw upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Sharp then said that what Mr. Pollard had told before the meeting was the result of mature deliberation with the Bank's agent; and he was sure their object and intention was the interest of the general body of the shareholders and creditors. He was of opinion that the meeting might safely place their confidence in the knowledge of the learned counsel in the statement made to them. It ought to be kept in mind that Exchange would prove troublesome, as well as others named by Mr. Pollard; and that the return of bills might prove a losing as well as a troublesome business. The decision lately given by Sir E. Hornby in Shanghai, was fatal to any advantage being gained by a bill drawn after being due, although when the Exchange was at a higher rate; and might possibly cause a loss, according to the state of the Exchange market. As it appeared that Mr. Cartwright had full power to extend the time for proof of debts, there could be no risk incurred by the proposal to apply to the Court of Chancery to grant power to wind up here. He thought it would be best for Mr. Pollard to draft a resolution embodying these sentiments in correct legal phraseology.

The Rev. Dr. Legge remarked that it was of great importance that the members of the meeting should know for certain that they incurred no risk by this proposal. (Hear hear.) Can the Official Liquidator guarantee that, if the proposal be refused, the depositors should suffer no damage by the delay? I should like to know how the power of Attorney can be construed on that point. This was not a question upon which the judgment of any one man (however eminent his legal knowledge) could be taken. I could wish to learn the bearing of the power of attorney, and whether it will admit of the time being put back. The course of action as proposed is otherwise in all respects advisable.

Mr. Pollard.—I have no doubt on the point, that, if Mr. Cartwright undertook to extend the time, it would be binding upon the Official Liquidator or any one connected with the winding up. (Reads two clauses from the power of attorney granted to Mr. Cartwright, leaving the Attorney a very large discretionary power.) I have no doubt as to his power.

Mr. Granville Sharp proposed the following resolution:

That, in the interest of the creditors of the Hongkong Branch of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, it is advisable to have an application made to the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the winding-up of the Corporation, for an order allowing the representative here of the Official Liquidator to accept and receive proofs of debts due by the said Hongkong Branch, in lieu of proof having to be made in London under the advertisement to that effect now published; and for a further order, that payment of the said debts be made in Hongkong in such manner and at such times as may be consistent with the interest of the general creditors and shareholders of the Corporation, in lieu of the payment thereof in London under the said winding-up; and that the attorney of the Official Liquidator be requested to support this application to the Master of the Rolls, and in the meantime to agree to and obtain an extension of the time for proof of Hongkong debts, in the event of the said application being refused.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Power. The Chairman having read over the resolution, and put it to the meeting, it was carried without a dissentient voice, but a considerable number abstained from voting.

Mr. Pollard, on behalf of himself and the liquidator, said that he could not send an application to the Master of the Rolls, if all the large creditors left the room when a motion was put to the meeting. It appeared as if they wished to have nothing to do with the application; and they might afterwards oppose the application in London. He could not allow the Official Liquidator to be placed in such a false position as to apply to the Court for a winding-up order, when the creditors of 8 out of 8¼ lakhs abstained from voting.

Mr. Sharp hinted that the verandah was by much the pleasanter place.

After the stray members were gathered together, it was proposed to put the resolution a second time, which the Chairman refused to do. He (the chairman) would put to the meeting any other resolution.

Mr. Sharp said that, as most of the large creditors were holders of sterling bills, and had their protests here in Hongkong, they might be afraid of stultifying themselves at the London side by voting for this resolution. But he did not fancy that their obtaining proof in London would injure the application for winding up here.

Mr. Pollard admitted that such might be the case; but with creditors for 8 lakhs out of 8¼ of local liabilities not voting, he could not recommend the liquidator to make the application. If the Master of the Rolls knew that the majority of the creditors had withheld their votes, the application would be refused; and he (Mr. P.) would not ask for it.

Dr. Legge proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cartwright, for his consideration and endeavors to get things into a better position than that shown by the advertisement. It was hard for the creditors here to have to send home for their money; and Mr. Cartwright deserved the thanks of the meeting for the consideration he had displayed under the circumstances.

Rev. Mr. Roberts seconded the motion.

Mr. Cartwright said he was exceedingly obliged to the meeting; but what had he done? The thanks of the meeting would be much more appropriately given to Mr. Pollard than to him.

After the chairman had received a vote of thanks, the meeting was declared closed.

CHOLERA.

THERE is a subject in connection with the public health, which appears from the home press to divide general attention with the lowering and cloudy aspect of European politics, namely the threatened spread of the cholera epidemic. Following closely on the footsteps of the rinderpest or cattle plague, it seems to excite an amount of alarm which is being met in Great Britain by the promulgation of sanitary precautions and regulations under the authority of the Privy Council. The rapidity of the onset of this full disease, the speedy course and appalling character of the symptoms, and the large proportion of deaths, have invested successive epidemics of cholera with a dread and terror which their absolute mortality has by no means justified. For instance, in the great cholera visitation of 1849, the gross number of deaths fell far short of those in the preceding epidemic of influenza of 1846; but in the case of cholera, the proportion of deaths to cases was immensely greater than in the instance of influenza by which a large proportion of the town populations was attacked, although the deaths were comparatively few. All observation points to the fact that this scourge is developed amidst the crowded populations in the valley of the Ganges. From this hotbed, the deadly influence, whatever its exact nature may be, is borne by the strong prevailing winds, or more likely, by the streams of pilgrims which annually crowd in festering shoals westward, to the great centres of Mohamedan superstition in the Arabian peninsula. There the virus seems to acquire a fresh impetus, and dividing probably in the courses of the two great return streams of hadjis, enters Europe, through Egypt, along the coasts of the Mediterranean, or north west through Central Asia, by Russia. The former course was that most observed in the epidemics of 1832, 1849, and 1865, the first, second and fourth European visitations of the disease, while that of 1853-4 spread principally into northern Europe by way of Russia. One remarkable and fortunate feature in cholera is, that it certainly loses force as it spreads from its focus, becoming milder in the nature of its symptoms, and less fatal in its results; and it is especially observed that it cannot long maintain itself against a low and dry temperature. In virtue of these characters, each successive epidemic has for the time completely died out on the field of it ravages. Heat and moisture are its favouring local conditions, and it shows a singular disposition to spread only in zones of latitude of similar climatic character. There is no doubt that our annual visitation of cholera in Shanghai, also comes to us from the fountain of the disease, in the valley of the Ganges. It has been observed for many successive seasons, by our local medical practitioners, that the epidemic is generally ushered in by a strong south-westerly gale blowing up the coast from the Straits, whither the disease is perhaps shipborne from its hotbed. The disease here finds the local conditions so favourable to its development, in our damp marshy soil, and in the hot atmosphere laden with moisture and miasmata of the worst kinds. No wonder then that it exhibits an intensity in Shanghai, which the description of the disease at home almost fails to enable us to recognize as the same deadly malady.

Nothing is more remarkable in connection with the history of this disease, than the way in which all efforts to determine either its specific nature or the exact laws of its dissemination have utterly failed. Scientific commissions have striven with individual observers in vain, to determine these points. Theory after theory has been advanced and taken up, only to be subsequently abandoned, and the public press at home at the present moment, is reflecting the doubts and uncertainty of the professional mind, in its alternate advocacy and deprecation of quarantine, as a means of barring out or arresting the invader. Science has done little more than define the exact character and sequence of its symptoms; it has ascertained that the vitality of the disease depends on certain atmospheric conditions, giving a predisposing cause for the attack, and that all irritants to the intestinal canal, and all depressing influences, mental as well as physical, act as exciting causes when the atmospheric conditions carrying the predisposing epidemic influence are present. Another fact established by the fullest experience, is that the disease is not contagious in the sense of being communicable by touch, vicinity or contact. In cases as on board ship, in crowded dwelling places, and in hospitals where several cases have occurred together, the infection has been due only to the endemic or local vitiation of the atmosphere, to which all have been exposed. It is necessary therefore to distinguish between its alleged infectious and contagious character, and every one in good health may therefore, without the slightest fear, assist in the treatment of a cholera patient. A great deal of nonsense has been spoken and written on the subject of ozone, in connection with this disease. Absence of ozone from the atmosphere has been frequently alleged to indicate the presence of the poisonous conditions. On this subject our latest information is pretty conclusive. Dr. Zagioll, the government physician at Cairo, writes in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, "During the last epidemic, I made numerous examinations for ozone in Syria, at Boyrout, and the ozonometric paper—prepared according to Schönbein's method—became of a very deep blue colour during the period of the greatest mortality. At Cairo and at Choubral, the ozonometric paper assumed a similar colour at the last period of the disease, when the mortality was only three a day. I am therefore led to believe that ozone has nothing to do with the miasmatic character of the air during an epidemic of cholera." A great amount of valuable information on the subject of this epidemic is being collected in the home journals, and as it cannot fail to interest a community annually visited by this scourge in a greater or less degree, we shall return again to its consideration.

THE propriety of discussing in public papers the nature and progress of prevailing epidemics, is occasionally questioned by those who only take a very near and superficial view of the possible results of such a proceeding. The only reason of any moment they urge against it, is that this knowledge unsettles public confidence, and exposes the timid to receive the infection through the depressing mental effects of the intelligence conveyed. The consequences, however, of ignoring the existence, on a similar principle, of even rampant social evils, are too well known to require further comment. In the case of diseases, as cholera, prevailing in an epidemic form, the advantages of publishing as extensively as possible authentic particulars of its ravages day by day, discussing its nature, and diffusing the latest and best information as to the means of limiting its ravages and curing its attacks, are now generally recognised and acted upon. It is impossible by any means to keep secret the existence of an epidemic; it is an illusion to suppose that silence or the attenuation of facts, can long continue to deceive the public mind, given the knowledge of the fact; popular rumour, instead of describing the reality, exaggerates and distorts every circumstance which it takes up and carries. Now publicity not only re-assures and establishes general confidence, by meeting exaggerations with plain statistics, but it induces the adoption of careful living and other precautions, the neglect of which is known to favour the invasion of the disease. In this way, then, both panic on the one hand and false security on the other, are equally avoided. In the recent European epidemic, the press in Paris studiously avoided, by Government order, all reference to the subject till the public mind had been so worked upon by the prevalence of the most extravagant rumours, as almost to be panic-stricken. This led to the regular publication of the number of cases and the proportion of deaths. We have thus authentic information as to the intensity of the epidemic which has visited Europe. During the five months from September 1865 to February 1866, the history of the epidemic in Paris as officially announced, is very interesting. Admissions to the civil hospital amounted to 2865; cases occurring in the hospitals, 707. Deaths: in the civil hospitals, 1844; in the military hospitals, 102; in private houses, 3837; in the suburbs, 545; total mortality, 6388. From the 15th Sept. to the 15th Jan., 52 fatal cases of cholera occurred daily in the department of the Seine. The highest daily ratio of mortality, 230, was on the 14th October. Even this mortality contrasts favourably with, and shews the influence of climate and local conditions on, the epidemic at fresh starting point in the Hedjaz. We are informed in the report of Colucci Bey, the President of the Egyptian Sanitary Board, that during the last pilgrimage 100,000 persons died within a fortnight, out of a population variously estimated from 700 to 800,000. No official statistics have been furnished to shew the extent and character of the epidemic in Great Britain. From information contained in the public press, it seems to have, as usual, assumed a milder and less fatal form, the further it has spread westward. It has shown itself principally at the seaports, particularly those resorted to by emigrants of the poorest class, those from Northern Germany especially. If any additional proof were wanting to show how much this disease depends on local and individual conditions, it is afforded by the fact that, in most instances, its appearances on ship board have been confined to the crew and steerage passengers, almost exclusively; and to show how much it is amenable to controlling influences, the manner in which its spread has been arrested at Liverpool and the other ports by appropriate precautionary measures, is most conclusive. It has crossed the Atlantic, we learn, but has not obtained a footing as yet among the shore population. It has disappeared in the Halifax quarantine, and is rapidly abating in the New York quarantine, according to the latest accounts.

The history of cholera epidemics is a striking instance of the truth of the saying that there is no unmitigated evil in the world. To the dread instilled into the popular mind by these visitations, we have to refer the initiation and carrying out of those extensive measures of sanitary reform which have been successively called for to meet the invasions of that disease, but the effects of which on the public health in diminishing the great liability to various diseases, have led to the continuous application of sanitary science to the protection of society. The causes of epidemic diseases such as cholera being recognized as predisposing and exciting, and these relations being generally understood by the public, is an important step towards preventing the outset, or at least limiting the duration and modifying the intensity, of that scourge. Abundant observation and experience has proved that the predisposing cause, whatever its exact nature may be, is generally wind-borne; that it selects localities of dense population, ill-fed and poverty stricken, low-lying, damp and ill ventilated; and that when such conditions are absent or modified, it either sweeps over them intact, or its stay is short, and mild in its action. Here in their very character, we have the precise indications for combating the predisposing causes of the disease. Drainage, elevation of the surface of the soil, ventilation of dwellings, avoidance of overcrowding, and personal cleanliness amongst the poor, assistance in the provision of wholesome food and drink, and the abundant employment of disinfecting agents, such as solutions of the Chloride and other salts of Lime, Chloride of Zinc, Carbolic acid, Permanganate of Potash and many others;—these sanitory measures, carried out by a house to house inspection, by medical officers of health, have been most effectual, by removing its predisposing causes, in arresting the progress of each successive epidemic of cholera that has visited Great Britain; and we are glad to observe that their adoption is at present strongly advocated on the continent. The immediate or exciting causes of cholera to which we have alluded, are furnished by the individuals. They are by this time tolerably familiar to most of us, although past immunity too frequently induces present indifference and negligence. By withdrawing the exciting causes we, so to speak, break the chain of infection, and withstand the operation of the predisposing causes. The common exciting causes of cholera are irregularities of regimen; sudden changes in diet, whether solid or fluid; too much fruit or green vegetables, particularly in unsound conditions; too much cold water drunk without mixture with some wine or spirits; sudden cooling of the inner or outer surfaces of the body by iced drinks, cold bathing, or chills; and any mental or physical influence that depresses the vital powers. These two sets of causes, the predisposing and exciting, have as to speak the same relations to each other in the development of the disease, as the major and minor terms of a proposition. If we can withdraw the one, the other clearly becomes inoperative, and this we have in our power to a greater or less extent. In the first place, by the promotion of public sanitory measures, to withdraw the major or predisposing causes; and in the second, by individual attention to the conditions of health, to remove the exciting or receptive causes of the disease. In the comparative absence of many dreaded forms of disease in Shanghai, and in the milder character assumed by several still occasionally visiting us, we are but reaping the benefits of improved sanitary conditions, to the cultivation of which, as the means of opposing the development and spread of epidemic disease, too much importance cannot be attached.

THE KWANTUNG PROVINCE.

(Evening Mail.)

A letter from a gentleman, stationed at Chungkuk in the Kwying-chow district, gives us the following intelligence:—

The late rebel army, after having been driven from Fuh Kien province, invaded the Tsun-hing District, and settled there for a long time, the Mandarin troops not succeeding in overpowering them. A stronger antagonist rose up against them of their own creation, in the shape of an epidemic, caused by the many dead, whose corpses the rebels did not care to inter. Thousands of rebels are said to have succumbed to this dreadful scourge, and this drove them away, so that they advanced upon 新安州 Kwying-chow which as well known, they took with several districts under that same prefecture, but were finally routed, and obliged to surrender. The 鎮平 Tsun-ping district is still in a dreadful state of devastation. After the departure of the Rebels the few inhabitants who had escaped their sword, returned to their homes, but only to fall victims to the epidemic disease. Nine tenths of the population are said to have perished and the Mandarins invite the people of the surrounding districts to come and settle down in Tsun-ping, to occupy the desolate houses, and cultivate the masterless fields. Some of our Christians have gone there to collect information, and they have now returned, giving a dreadful description of the state of things in the Tsun-ping district. They say that the fields are all thickly overgrown with grass, human bones are lying about every where, the houses are open and empty; but human skeletons are lying on the beds, as there was no one to bury the dead. Although houses and fields can be acquired at a very low rate, yet few people venture to avail themselves of the advantage, being prevented by a superstitious fear of the 鬼怪 Tom-Kwai, &c., to be hovering about their former homes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH,
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, &c.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Paste Glass, &c
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON BRICKS, AND OTHER GLUES.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20js—67 689 May 12th, 186

TO IMPORTERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform Importers of Wearing Apparel, Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.
Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.
E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 186

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are unimitable from every respectable Pickle in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Jellies are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Patent Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and Manufacturers of every description of Sauce. Stores of the highest quality.
705 21sp April 21st, 186

Cordial of the Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp.
THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is a Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of exquisite flavour. The Sanitary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying essences of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have unanimously prescribed it for patients whose their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. It had of
A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers & Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27js 689 January 27th, 186

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23dc-66 671 December 23rd, 186

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS, &c.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 186

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA, HERALD AUGUST 4, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolong..	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
al as per last	Report, ...	.....	70,903.55	...	...	...	957 00	36,365.55	1703.14	547.94	1745.60	266.59	22.16	183.0	687.48	1756.84	6913.35
al Nymph ...	28 July,	London,	6578.53	...	...	...	...	6578.53	...	...	216 07	13 65	..	23 75	99.30	308.66	661.43
ermoon, ...	5 August,	do.	9035.10	...	...	...	309.52	9344.53	43 33	...	928.80	137.36	...	29.72	251.68	720.10	2110.99
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			86,517 09	...	...	...	1266.25	52 288,61	1746,47	547.94	2890.47	417.60	22.16	237.07	1038.46	2785.60	9 685.77

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	718½	718.50	276	331.20	10	12.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	718½	718.50	278	333.60	10	12.00	...	...

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
	41	33.50	246	295.20	57	68.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki Chests.	Nagasaki Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total Chests.	Total Weight.
Malwa	101	101.00	21	21.00	149	148.90	10	10.00	6	6.00	20	20.00	61	61.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	367.90
Patna	6	7.20	5	6.00	8	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22.80
Benares	5	6.00	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	112	114.20	26	27.00	162	164.50	10	10.00	6	6.00	20	20.00	61	61.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	402.70

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 28	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	July 21	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 27	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 28	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Hirndo	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 26	do	Dent and Co
... 29	Tatung	Am str	167	Cook	Hankow	... 25	do	H Fogg and Co
... 29	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stockes	Tientsin	... 25	do	Trautmann and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 27	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 30	General Caulfield	Br bnq	647	Richards	Sydney	June 1	Coals	Preston, Breuell and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	July 30	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Ganges	Br str	572	Bernard	Hongkong	... 27	do	P. & O. Co.
... 31	Wild Gazelle	Am bnq	415	Lewis	New York	March 24	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
Augt. 1	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	July 31	General	Geo. Barnet and Co.
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 31	do	Russell and Co.
... 1	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	... 28	do	P. & O. Co
... 1	Clara Buhenza	Ptse bnq	357	Enington	Newcastle N.S.W.	June 5	Coals	Order
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt 1	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 2	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsid	July 29	do	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2367	Simmons	Honkow	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Basilisk	H.M.Cor.	.....	Hewett	Cruise			
... 2	Gauntlet	Br ssip	712	Hudson	Sydney	June 2	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 2	Wild Deer	Br ship	1016	Cobb	London	April 15	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	July 30	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	... 1	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	Macedon	Br bnq	496	Summerfield	Keelung	July 30	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 3	Red Deer	Br sbip	691	Brun	Cardiff	April 3	Poles	Order
... 3	Labourdonnais	Fr str	872	Rigollit	Hongkong	July 41	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
July 28	Singapore	Br str	742	Wilkinson	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 28	Barrosa	H. M. S.	.....	Hoys			
... 29	Huquong	Am str	1383	Harmon	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 29	Varuna	Am str	867	Whiting	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
... 29	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Fuchau	Suudries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 29	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Confucius	Chi str	268	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Betty Perl Bach	Ham bnq	350	Hohm	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 30	Conchita	Spa bnq	408	Benteria	Manila	Sundries & Re-exports	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 31	Bintang	Old sch	1484	Brunlok	Chefoo	Re-exports	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 31	Szechuen	Am str	554	Hisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
... 31	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 31	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Arindle	Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Emperor,	Br str	106	James	Hakodadi	Re-exports	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 31	Agamemnon	Br str	1072	Middleton	London	Teas	Preston, Breuell and Co
Augt. 1	Oceanica	Br bnq	279	Wilson	Newchwang	Re-exports	Borneo Company Limited
... 1	Pluto	Chi str	.....	Pike	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 1	Japan	Br str	256	Bell	Chefoo, Tientsin,	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 2	Elisabeth Nicholson	Br sh	901	Crosbie	Hankow	Ballast	Blain, Tate and Co
... 2	Corea	Br sh	408	Kiar	Nagasaki	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 2	Chusan	Br str	434	Burdles	Nagasaki	do	E. A. Reynolds
... 2	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 2	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 3	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 3	Manila II	Ham bnq	500	Behrens	Chefoo	Ballast	Clauson Droege and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 3	Challenger	Br sh	649	Browne	London		Gibb, Livingston and Co

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 4, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks.
3 p	Anna		Am stm	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
8 s	China	Jensen	Pruss str	146			T. Kroes and Co		
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
9 c	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	July 17	Fuchau	Dow and Co.		Laid up
6 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
M I M	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	July 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Japan	5th instant
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str		June 20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br. str	742	July 31	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	6th instant
	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1265	Aug 3	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow & Ports	7th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jun 15		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heuchew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
	Labourdonnais	Rigollit	Fr str	872	Aug 3	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
T J	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Aug 2	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	5th instant
P & O M	Nepaul	Hector	Br str	541	Aug 1	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.		
4 p	Paw-hoong	Simmons	Am stm	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Aug 2	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	5th instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br stm	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
J M J.	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	Aug 2	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	7th instant
3 s F J	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	July 29	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
1 s	Tratlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 15	Cowchow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
5 p	Wun-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 26	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
	26 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am sh	1498	June 15	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
7 c	Acacia	Martin	Br barq	391	July 10	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br sh	888	June 1	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 c	Ann Adamson	Hatton	Br barq	504	July 31	Swatow	Frazar and Co	London	Early
J p	Antelope	Hale	Br sh	418	July 10	New York	Olyphant and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Antipodes	Woodruff	Br barq	592	June 26	H'konge, Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Arabia	W. Smith	Br sh	1210	July 16	Cardiff	Order		Ft or Ch
3 c	Arnon Australia	Tedd	Br barq	606	July 25	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	Batavia	Daudolder	Dut barq	430	July 15	Nagasaki	Chausen Droege and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 c	Bengal	Petersen	Swe barq	300	July 14	Keelung	Captain		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br barq	432	Aug 2	Yokohama			
O D	Bridgetown	Howard	Br barq	314	July 1	Fremantle	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
6 s	Buena Vista	Ayres	Am sh	547	June 23	Fuchau	Russell and Co	San F'co, Yokohama	8th instant
1 p	Burmah	Fulton	Br sh	1174	July 16	Newport	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
7 s	Camilla	Jeffrey	Br barq	523	July 14	Newcastle N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Chalgrove	Armstrong	Br barq	608	July 7	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	Clare Bahuyan	Errington	Br barq	367	Aug 1	Newcastle N.S.W.	Order		
3 c	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	553	July 12	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
8 c	Dilyassund	Jones	Br barq	624	July 16	Keelung	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
8 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	146	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
7 c	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	691	July 10	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
1 s	Edith Banfield	Mitchell	Br barq	390	July 8	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
5 c	Ellenborough	Smith	Br sh	1226	July 7	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Ft or Ch
S W	Eliza Mary	Hoole	Br sch	126	July 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	5th instant
1 c	Elizabeth	Fox	Br barq	442	June 1	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Emerald	M. Kenzie	Br barq	407	July 22	Swatow	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
2 c	Equine	Gardiner	Br barq	288	May 11	Woosung	Bangjan, Hubener and Co		Repairing
S W	Father Mindes	Olesen	Dan barq	300	July 11	Newcastle on Tyne	Fabs and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Gauntlet	Hudson	Br sh	713	Aug 2	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
6 c	General Caulfield	Richards	Br barq	647	July 30	Sydney	Preston, Breuell and Co		
2 s	Gipsey	Fulkiton	Br barq	240	July 1	Taiwan	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Gleniah	Frock	Br barq	372	July 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
6 c	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	July 19	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co.		Discharging
8 c	Hermenia M. Eli	sabeth Dyker	Brit barq	450	July 7	Amoy	Glover and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Hudson	Nye	Am sch	232	July 26	Keelung	Russell and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Illimani	Lamond	Br barq	410	May 24	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
3 c	Janet Mitchell	Bulman	Br sh	711	July 15	Swatow	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
G L J	John Lull	Harris	Br barq	484	July 7	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
	John Bunyan	Allen	Br sh	720	July 15	Nagasaki	Reid and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
G L J	Jean Paul	Currie	Br barq	452	July 11	Liverpool	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
9 c	JohnStanton Jr.	White	Br sh	724	June 26	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Kow Kee	Bagchelde	Br sch	331	July 5	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		Ft or Ch
2 p	Knight Snowdon	Richardson	Br sh	456	June 18	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
2 c	Lansdowne	Stewart	Br sh	715	June 24	Hongkong	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Immediately
	Macedon	Summerfield	Br barq	490	Aug 3	Keelung	Borneo Company Limited		
6 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br barq	468	June 20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	London	Early
S W	Maravi	Henderson	Br barq	439	July 20	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Marquis of Argyle	Hay	Br sh	516	July 4	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Immediately
5 c	Minister Pahud	Leyses	Dut sh	656	June 27	Cardiff	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Morning Star	Johnston	Br barq	561	July 9	Fuchau	Captain		Ft or Ch
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br barq	539	May 28	Sunderland	Foges and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Nimrod	Oughton	Br sh	1022	July 11	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Honolulu	Early
8 c	Nizam	Arzee	Fr barq	460	July 19	Amoy	Thérie and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Owari	Wright	Br sh	829	July 2	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Paulilo	Thorndyke	Hanq barq	600	July 12	Cardiff	Captain		
6 c	Persia	Clark	Br sh	1295	June 27	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	267	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
2 c	Polmaise	Butler	Br sh	812	July 10	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
6 s	Queen of the Seas	Reid	Br barq	739	July 15	Sydney	Reid and Co		Ft or Ch
	Red Deer	Bunn	Br sh	691	Aug 3	Cardiff	Order		
7 c	Renown	Adams	Br barq	440	June 28	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Swatow	Early
8 p	Sarah	Burns	Br bg	186	July 11	Hongkong	Brodwell, Bloor and Co	Chefoo	Early
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br barq	376	June 11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Shoods	Drysdale	Br sh	656	June 26	Fuchau	Dow and Co.		Ft or Ch
3 c	Sir W. P. Williams	Wilson	Br sh	870	July 2	Hongkong	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
8 c	Summer Cloud	Boysen	Br sh	602	July 10	Newcastle on Tyne	Order		Ft or Ch
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Binin, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
9 c	Tycoon	Mutter	Br barq	352	June 4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
2 c	Wellington	Mabey	Br barq	415	June 29	Singapore	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
O D	Westminster	Bovey	Br sh	731	June 26	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
8 p	Wild Dayrell	Darke	Br sch	128	July 14	Sydney	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Wild Deer	Cobb	Br sh	1016	Aug 2	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 s	Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am barq	416	July 31	New York	Augustine Heard and Co		
7 c	Wm. Melhuish	Duncan	Br sh	707	June 28	Sydney	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	Early
	74 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Wells,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	400	Captain Roundy, on board
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennette,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Keuffman	American barque	286	A Mission
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
6 p	Khyan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge & Co.
1 s	Lady McNaughton,	Green;	American barque	490	Captain Roundy and Co
8 p	Melbourne,	Frisby,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngoyuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
6 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of g. b.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	.....	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Aug 2	Cruise
5 s	Firm	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
5 c	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
5 c	Wachusetts	.....	Townsend	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	July 26	Chefoo

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